

Read the following paragraph from the demo-
cratic (!!) Boston Post:—

"Mr. John H. Pearson has published a letter which is equally severe, sarcastic and just. Mr. Pearson is an honorable man, a good citizen, and a most faithful friend. We considered the vile and heaped upon him in Faneuil Hall, for returning the runaway slave, by the white kid philanthropist, as a gross outrage upon a private gentleman, and we are glad to see he is resolved not to submit their insult without resistance.

FIRST I. B. FEMALE SOCIETY.

The ladies of the First Independent Baptist Female Society will celebrate their twelfth anniversary on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5th, at 7 P. M., in the brick house in Smith's Court, Belknap street. Address will be delivered by Prof. W. G. Allen, a selection of appropriate music will be performed by the choir. The friends and a generous public are invited to attend. A collection will be taken, to their Sewing Circle.

After the exercises in the Church, an entertainment will be given, in the Infant School Room. Tickets 10 cents. To be obtained of the Committee at the corner of E. R. DAVIS, President.

JOHN GARRISON, Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS CHAPLIN COMMITTEE.

George Moore, having been duly appointed as one of the "Chaplin Case Committee," will speak the subject of his imprisonment, and the means of deliverance, in

Greenfield,	Friday,	Nov. 1.
West Acton,	Tuesday,	" 5.
Andover,	Sunday,	" 10.
Haverhill,	Monday,	" 11.
Newburyport,	Sunday,	" 17.
Potomouth,	Monday,	" 18.
Portland,	Wednesday,	" 20.

his friends of freedom and humanity at the above places will please to make the necessary arrangements for the meetings.

THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, will continue with meetings at the following places:—

BRADFORD, N. H.

Saturday Evening and Sunday, Nov. 2 and 3.

To be attended by STEPHEN S. AND ABY K. WEBSTER.

COURSE OF ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

The sixth course of Lectures before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in number will be delivered on successive SUNDAY evenings, at the "Chaplin Case Committee," the remainder of the course will be delivered by the following gentlemen, viz:—

Nov. 3.	Edmund Quincy, of Dedham.
Nov. 10.	Charles L. Remond, of Salem.
Nov. 17.	O. B. Frothingham, of Salem.
Nov. 24.	Wm. L. Garrison, of New York.

For Tickets for the course, 37 1-2 cts. Single Lec. 5 cts. 6 1-4 cts.

E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec.

ABINGTON NOTICE.

EDWIN BALLOU will preach in the Town Hall on Sunday, Nov. 10, at the usual hours, on the subject of "Slavery and the Constitution." The Universalist Church, Slavery and the Constitution.

PSYCHOLOGY.

W. M. FERNALD is giving a course of Lectures, after noons, at Washington Hall, 21 Bromfield street, on the subject of *Psychology*—embracing phenomena of dreaming, somnambulism, trance, &c., &c., &c. of Scotland 7 o'clock. The remainder of the course will be delivered by the following gentlemen, viz:—

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POETRY.

From the Boston Republican.

NEW ENGLAND'S SLAVE HUNT.

BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

The hunt is up! now, sportmen, rouse,
And swell the echoing shout!
From Marshfield and from Andover,
Bring the three bloodhounds out!
Up, statesmen! up, now, priestly hordes!
Such sport hath never been,
The pilgrim land your hunting ground,
Your game, immortal men.

Come from the forest depths of Maine,
From the Bay State's rocky shore,
From where across the dark blue lake
Niagara's thunders roar;
From Pennsylvania's waters,
From Iowa's distant plains,
To meet the 'Southern Chivalry'
From out the land of chains.

Sportsmen, attend! you'll rendezvous
Until your leaders call,
Beneath the shaft at Bunker Hill,
And shade of Faneuil Hall;
Stretch the line of your encampment,
And bivouac between
The battle-ground at Bennington
And Concord's well known green.

Listen! each hunter bold must keep
The rules which guide the course;
Each statesman his devious shall leave,
When sounds the cry, 'to horse!'
Let each slave-hunting editor
Be kept within the bounds;
Pressing not with men to ride,
But run among the hounds.

And every hunting priest shall wear
Dirk and pistols by his side,
And with his well-worn Bible book
Beneath his arm shall ride;
With words of freedom on your lips,
And breathing in his air,
Ye shall listen scripture readings,
And twice a day hear prayer!

Let a strict watch be on the hills,
Keep ambush in the vale;
Let every one that passeth,
Answer the watchman's hail!
And, armed, quickly gather,
When ye hear, at early morn,
Our Southern master's whir crack,
And negro driver's horn!

The first gleams of the dawn
Are on the pilgrim's bay,
Lighting up, as in the days of old,
The solemn rocks of gray;
Along the beach the ocean's foam
Lays like thick wreaths of snow,
To deep heart beating—beating
As a thousand years ago.

The hour-front gleams on the hedge,
And the morning mist is chill;
Who are they, so anxious hastening
Across the distant hill?
Now they look in fear behind them,
And scarcely seem to breathe,
Moving stealthily and silently
In pine trees' shade beneath!

'We will write o'er all the Earth's face,
For the millions yet to come:
Cursed are they who trample
On the bleeding and the dumb!
Eternal shame shall cover
Oppression's slightest deed:
Write in fire on the heavens,
That the Universe may read!'

The Liberator.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

Who would not, at a time like this, wish for a home in some boundless contiguity of shade, where rumor of oppression and deceit might never reach him? I am now, and have been for some time, close on the border of slavery, and you can hardly conceive of the apprehension and alarm which now reign over, not only the fugitive slaves, but also many of their real friends—no matter of what color. Multitudes of fugitive slaves, and many free colored people, are fleeing to Canada. Some are strongly armed with deadly weapons, and are determined to fight it out with the kidnapper to the last. Others are shivering with fear, not knowing what to do. Two persons have just called to see me about the best way of getting to Canada. One was a mother, who has three or four children under six years old. They thought they must go, though want and winter, death and danger, like dragons, all stood before them. The dread of slavery made them forget all other fears. They hear of daily arrests, and expect their own turn may be next.

And woe, too, as fearful almost as in the visions of Patmos, are pronounced upon all who shall dare aid or assist these sons and daughters of sorrow. Yesterday, a man came and told us his house, and all in it and around it, every thing that he could call his own, amounting to two thousand dollars, had been sold this very week, to satisfy a penalty incurred by aiding some fugitive slaves. 'But,' he added, with deep emotion, 'though they have thus beggared me and my family, thank God, the slaves were free!'

To-day, a similar trial commences in this district, against a family, where the damages claimed are twenty thousand dollars. In this case, too, the friends of the outcast must be victimized, to satisfy the rapacious demand of the merciless tyrant. There is no hope in their case. The fruits of hard and honest toil must clothe and feed the monsters of oppression, while those who produced them are driven out of doors—driven out for deeds, the like of which make the grand difference between heaven and hell, and the former more desirable than the latter. Many are dealing away their property, to be held in trust for their families; thus hoping to save them from beggary.

It is every where in the North a time of great trial and of terrible alarm to the poor fugitives. Especially is it so here, on the very borders of slavery. By day or night, they are never safe. Abroad or at home, it is still the same. They cannot trust a child out of sight for a moment. Every sound at night disturbs their slumbers, if they dare sleep at all. A poor mother, with numerous family around her, said to me, as the tears coursed down her grief-ploughed cheek, 'My heart seems like it was in my mouth, all the time! When are they safe? Every stranger they see approaching may be a kidnapper. Every time their door opens, he may stare them in the face. Their own neighbors are Whigs, Democrats, or church members, in political and religious alliance with the tyrants they dread, and may deliver them up; may even betray them into their hands. At best, their life is a prolonged torture. But the late fugitive law adds new terrors to old tortures. It bars the iron arrows that were already entering their souls. It puts poison on the fangs that were already tearing them in pieces. It heats red hot the chains that bound them fast before. With shuddering emphasis might they exclaim, like the stricken Hebrew bard, 'Was ever sorrow like unto my sorrow?'

I have just been attending the anniversary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. It was indeed good to be there. It was a grand gathering, and full of enthusiastic interest—unusually so, considering the constitutional calmness and gravity which are so characteristic of a large portion of the members. Your own absence was deeply felt and lamented, though repaired greatly by the presence and invaluable labors of the other two excellent men invited, Edmund Quincy, and William L. Bowditch, of Boston. A most valuable Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, James Miller McKim. Though the reading occupied a full hour and a half, it was listened to with the greatest attention to the very close.

The resolutions were most of them bold and stirring, and so were many of the remarks with which they were supported. One resolution denies utterly the Christian character of any church whose members vote, or are voted for, (with their own consent), under the Constitution and government of the United States. The discussion under it presented a scene of thrilling interest, seldom if ever exceeded in the halls of forensic debate. Between 10 and 11 at night the vote was taken, and was almost unanimous. The walls of the spacious building never echoed a heartier Aye!

shed his blood, though my own life and that of my family should be sacrificed in consequence. I have seen the effect of a bold utterance before, but never as at that moment. Paleness as of death seemed to creep over the crowded assembly. Most of us could not sympathize with the sentiment, but he would be a monster who did not sympathize with the man, to the depths of his deepest soul. It is, indeed, a terrible extremity, a most damned mandate, that can drive the like of Robert Purvis to such desperation.

The subject of coming out of the churches has been met with less favor in this Society than in any other of our State organizations. This is to be regretted, because many of the Society are Quakers, and no denomination stands better than this with the slaveholders. Both Daniel Webster and Henry Clay have hugged it like a bride to their lecherous bosoms. Some of us endeavored to do our duty on this most important question. There are many excellent Quakers, but their power and influence are mostly swallowed up in the vortex of their corrupt and corrupting organizations. I am sorry my own humble efforts in this regard gave so much offence. I trust time will show the sincerity and kindness of my purpose and spirit, even should no good result follow my message.

It was pleasant to be there, and I shall retain many happy recollections of the occasion, so long as memory fulfils its office.

Ever and most truly yours,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

Norristown, Pa., Oct. 18th, 1850.

HEAR A COLORED MAN.

MR. EDITOR:—Although not complexionally identified with you and your noble coadjutors in the great work of human freedom, yet when, in the gratitude of my heart, I grasp you by the hand, and salute you by the endearing name of brother, I have reason to believe you do not repudiate the affinity. Perhaps, sir, I cannot employ a leisure hour more advantageously than by a line or two in reference to that most odious and infamous enactment, denominated the Fugitive Slave Bill—a bill so utterly repulsive, so hideous in its every feature, that bare reflection upon it is sufficient to 'freeze our blood, and cause each particular hair to stand on end, like quills upon the fretful porcupine.'

Mr. Editor, every citizen of this Commonwealth is, by the provisions of this bill, imperatively forbidden to obey the express declarations of the word of God. Should you, sir, remembering them that are in bonds as bound with them, whisper in the ear of the panting fugitive, 'Escape for your life! look not behind you!' you are liable to an enormous fine, and a home in the State Prison is provided for you, without money and without price, where you can reflect for six months upon the enormity of obeying the Divine injunction. 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' Should the poor hound-natured fugitive, after having endured all the perils and privations incident to a flight from that land where the demon of Slavery holds his infernal orgies—should he arrive here, and locate himself on Bunker Hill, at the very base of the monument which is the boast of America, that monument dedicated to Freedom, and upon which our fathers, who fought and bled and died, never dreamed a slave should ever, for one moment, gaze—should he, in his humble tunic, surrounded by his wife and little ones, commence his song of praise to God for having given him the North Star to guide his weary feet, at that very moment, on that consecrated spot, the merciless slave-hunter may snatch him from his wife and children—bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh—and carry him back to interminable bondage. And should you, sir, believing it to be your duty to resist oppression manfully, irrespective of the source whence it emanates, 'with pitying eye behold his helpless grief, meet him at the threshold of the poor slave's domicile, and command him to desist in his work of blood—'hitherto shall thou come, but no farther'—then this liberty-loving nation has ordered that your liberty be taken from you; and you shall have a punishment inflicted upon you, sufficient to recall you to a lively sense of your constitutional obligations, and you be metamorphosed into a good citizen of the Commonwealth.

All this is done, sir, by a people whose flag of freedom waves in the broad sunlight of heaven—a people who profess to be the freest and most enlightened nation upon earth. Well might we, in view of such gross hypocrisy, such manifest inconsistency, exclaim with the Saviour, 'O generation of vipers, how can you escape the damnation of hell!'

But, perhaps, as slaveholding is attempted to be justified because Paul sent back Onesimus to his master, not as a servant, but as a brother beloved, the late lamented Clay and Webster (*per nobis fratrum!*) 'we ne'er shall look upon their like again' had their attention directed to that portion of the Scriptures which speaks of the apostles as *fishers of men*. And with characteristic reverence for the Word, wishing to emulate the Saviour's example, they thought they would frame a law, which virtually declares to the sons and daughters of the Pilgrims—Behold, we make you *hunters of men, women and children!*

But then, we are told, it was all done in a spirit of compromise—its tenacious supporters hoped by its passage to effect a settlement of the slavery question. Why, gentlemen, 'was the hope drunk wherein you dressed yourselves?' Know you not, O Daniel! that this great question cannot be settled by compromise? The word cannot be found in the vocabulary of an honest man's heart, for the simple reason that it imports a mutual dereliction of principle. If, sir, the institution of slavery is right and just in the sight of God and man, then, in the name of justice, do all you can to perpetuate it; if not, if the whole system is inherently iniquitous, abolish it, and give to the winds your concessions and compromises. And these men pretend to be the friends of the colored man! We tell them, once for all, despite our innate inferiority, aside from the obliquity of our mental vision, our perceptions are sufficiently acute to discern iniquity, whether shielded by the helmet of senatorial wisdom, or stalking abroad in the earth in all its native hideousness, its heart-appalling deformity.

angel? Why, sir, an all-wise Providence has seen fit to give us a skin not colored like the white man's. The head and front of our offending hair this extent, no more. But Ethiopia shall yet stretch out her arm, unparalyzed, to God. Like other causes which have for their object the amelioration of the condition of the human race, the cause of human liberty has encountered many oppositions calculated to impede its progress. But it will ultimately triumph. Our enemies cannot annihilate our aspirations after liberty. Our cause has been stamped by God with the impress of imperishable vitality. The spirits of liberty and slavery are even now, with characteristic skill and vigor, marshalling their respective forces for a mighty contest. And, if 'coming events cast their shadows before,' if the history of the past be any precedent for the future, then have the friends of freedom all things to hope for, and nothing to fear; for just so sure as God rescued the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage, just so sure will he hear our groans, and come down to deliver us.

W. J. W.

Boston, October 9th, 1850.

MEETINGS IN PORTLAND.

A meeting was held in the Colored Congregational Church, Portland, October 8th, to consider the late Act of Congress, entitled the Fugitive Slave Bill.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. A. N. Freeman, when, on motion, Mr. William Brown was called to the Chair, and Mr. Woodman appointed Secretary.

Resolutions were then offered, and spirited and eloquent addresses made by A. N. Freeman, J. C. Woodman, Esq., Rev. Mr. Birch, the Messrs. Barnett, Messrs. Willey, Stackpole, and others.

The meeting was the most enthusiastic I ever attended in Portland. The speakers were frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. The colored people are determined to resist, to a man—and woman, too—an attempt to take a follow-being back to bondage. Should the slaveholder come hither for that purpose, he will find the colored people are prepared to give him a warm reception. Not a man is to be taken from Portland. Our motto is—'Liberty or Death!'

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Freeman, Barnett, Birch, Eastman, and R. Ruby, was appointed, to prepare business for another meeting.

On motion, voted, that the resolutions on the table be referred to this committee, to amend or alter as they may think proper.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet in the same place on Thursday evening next.

Yours,

F.

According to adjournment, the colored citizens of Portland again assembled on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 10th. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman.

The committee on business reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, the law recently passed by Congress, for the recapture of fugitive slaves, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the eternal principles of justice, exposes every colored man to be kidnapped and carried into slavery, and forces us to the dreadful alternative of liberty or death; therefore—

Resolved, That, recognizing no authority higher than the law of God, and trusting in his mercy and overruling providence, we solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, that we will at all times, when it is in our power, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and give shelter and assistance to the fugitive from American slavery, and will resist unto death any and every effort to take from this city, for the purpose of enslaving him, any person to whom we are united by the ties of common brotherhood.

Resolved, That for the liberty of this land our forefathers fought, bled, and died; that this is our native country, and whatever wrong or violence awaits us, here we will remain.

Resolved, That, being deprived of all adequate protection, we appeal to the citizens of this city to give us their sympathy and aid in this hour of peril to us and our families.

Resolved, That the ministers of our city be requested, in their several pulpits, to remember in prayer to God the people of color, that they may all be freed and protected from the ruthless grasp of the slave-hunter.

Resolved, That those members of Congress from this State, who voted for the infamous slave-catching bill, are deserving of the frowns of God, and the rebuke of every honest man.

Resolved, That we most cordially and unitedly express the warmest thanks of our hearts to those members of Congress, who voted against the inhuman slave catching bill, at the last session of Congress.

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance and safety of ten persons be appointed, to give notice of the approach of danger; to see that every person is provided with the means of defence, and that places of security are selected; and to give direction to whatever measures may be necessary for our protection.

From the North Star.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER.

Mrs. Abby Kelley Foster spoke to a large audience at Minerva Hall on Friday evening last, on the subject of slavery. Her speech was one of remarkable clearness and power, and held the listening throng in close attention for nearly three hours. She evidently made a profound impression. We never heard an abler discourse from this distinguished advocate of human rights. Notwithstanding her arduous labors in the West during the past summer, she stood before the assembly the picture of health and vigor, showing no signs of weariness or want of zeal. We opine that her visit to Rochester will prove of lasting benefit.

She commenced her address by a rapid and lucid recapitulation of the promises and professions of Northern politicians favorable to freedom during the past two years, showing that slavery was to be limited and freedom extended, the slave-power humbled and liberty exalted; and, as a sequel, she recounted the soul-sickening incidents of cowardice, treachery and corruption on the part of Northern men, by which the very opposite of all their promises had been realized. Slavery had been completely victorious, and freedom as completely vanquished. The South had had everything its own way in the organization of a territorial government, and the settlement of the boundary of Texas, and in the enactment of the atrocious fugitive slave bill. Day after day, (said the gifted lecturer), since the election of General Taylor, the heavens have been overcast with dark and portentous clouds, which, one after another, have settled down above the horizon in one mass of terrific blackness, overshadowing the land with gloom and despair. The alarmed fugitives were rising up in multitudes from all parts of the free States, and moving off from our doomed country to a land of safety. There had been a time when she had counseled the fugitive slave to remain here, and avoid Canada. She had hoped that the day had passed when the fugitive slave could be recaptured in the North. She no longer gave such counsel. The recent recaptures at New York and elsewhere, warned the slave to escape, and to seek safety beyond the bounds of the United States. After describing the present as a time of deep gloom and terrible solemnity, Mrs. Foster turned with much emphasis to the demonstrations of joy made at the North and South over the settlement by Congress of the slavery question, and inferred from them that the present is the darkest and most direful period for freedom which she had witnessed during the last fifteen years. 'What means this rejoicing,' said she, 'Why, but a few years ago, we were looking forward to the repeal of the abominable law of '33, and now the North is rejoicing over the passing of the recaptured fugitive slave bill. Another proof that beyond the deepest depth, there is a deep still more profound. The picture here of retrogradation was chilling, and painful to look upon, and the mind struggled to rid itself of the saddening truth.'

From this point, the discourse of our eloquent friend widened out into a broad and philosophical exposition of the governing elements of the American Union. She absolutely demonstrated that freedom had ever achieved a victory over slavery in this country through the national government, and very boldly declared such a victory to be morally impossible.

While there are fifteen hundred millions of dollars invested in slave property—while it is constitutionally represented on the floor of Congress, and while men are required to swear to support that Constitution, slavery will continue to give laws to the Republic, and it is beyond the power of men or angels to prevent it.

It was a great mistake to suppose that numbers ruled in this or any other government. Capital has always ruled, and must, in the nature of things, continue to do so. Capital controls labor; and that which controls the labor of a country, will control the government of that country. For two hundred years, England was ruled by a landed aristocracy, and the same power would rule at the present moment in that country, but that its influence has been neutralized by manufacturing and commercial interests. It was these interests combined which repealed the Corn Laws, and gave 'Free Trade' men to the British Government. This was inevitable from the very nature of the forces which give direction to national bodies.

Now, in the Northern States, there is no counteracting capital to the capital invested in slaves; and the South must therefore rule, and the North submit to be ruled, so long as the 'union with slaveholders' is maintained; for while the South is of necessity united, the interests of the North are such as to render her people dissident.

The argument on this part of the subject was straightforward, clear and convincing. The attention of the assembly was profound, and many appeared astonished that a woman should be able to present a subject so complicated as the one under consideration in a manner at once so philosophical and so statesmanlike.

Mrs. Foster then reviewed the history of the country, embracing within the last forty years. She recounted the various conflicts between freedom and slavery that had occurred during that period; and she declared that, while slavery had come out from every conflict stronger, the North had retreated from the field weaker than when she entered; and so must it ever be while the unaltered course is pursued. Our only hope was in the dissolution of the Union.

The latter part of the discourse was peculiarly touching, as she spoke on the duty of hiding the outcast, and of 'betraying not him that wandereth,' and reverted to the inhuman law recently passed for the recapture of fugitives; and many tears bore testimony to the deepness and strength of the feeling awakened. As we listened to her earnest words, we blessed God that the slave had such an advocate as Abby Kelley Foster.—R. D.

From the Anti-Slavery Bugle.

LINES TO ABBY KELLEY FOSTER.

BY C. LUCIA MORGAN.

It was not mine to hear thine earnest voice,
For truth and justice eloquently pleading;
Thy warm appeals for those who ne'er rejoice
In Freedom's smile, the chained, heart-crushed and bleeding.

Yet though I may not see thee face to face,
I love thee with a warm and true affection;
Thou faithful champion of an outcast race,
May Heaven accord to thee its kind protection!

She is a martyr who can cross the wave,
In humble faith upon her God relying;
Bidding her native land adieu, to save
The perishing, in mental darkness dying.

The world looks on in wonder, half aghast,
To see such heroism in a woman;
The churches' benisons on her are cast,
And she is reckoned more divine than human.

But thou, with courage more heroic yet,
Hast braved the torrent of abuse and scolding;
Colder and sterner spirits thou hast met,
Than she amid the heathen lands of morning.

O, faithful-hearted! thou hast given up all—
All the sweet joys that cluster round Home's altar,
And given thy life for those in captive thrall,
With a devotion that will never falter.

Forth from the ark of happiness and love,
Stifling the feelings of a wife and mother,
Thou journeyest like the Patriarch's faithful dove,
In pity for the sorrows of another.

Pleading for her condemned in chains to mourn,
Driven to her unpaid labors, scourged and gory,
Whose helpless babies are from her bosom torn,
Beneath our country's stars and stripes of glory!

Thou askest no reward, but it will come!
The wreath of amaranth shall yet be given,
When thou at last shalt reach a peaceful home,
Upon the bright and stormless shore of Heaven.

BOOKS.

BELA MARSH.

NO. 25 CORNHILL.

HAS FOR SALE.

ANTI-SLAVERY; or the Science of Man: its rights, duties, and obligations. By Rev. Amos A. Phelps. Boston, 1848. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. 6d. The Bible, Man, God, Death, Hell, and other social wrongs: in a series of Lectures. By Henry C. Wright. Boston, 1848. 12mo. 15s. 6d. Narrative of the Life of William W. Brown, a fugitive Slave, written by himself.—25s. 6d. The Church as it is, or the Fortunate Hope of the Church. By Parker Pillsbury.—15s. 6d. Nature's Divine Revelations, &c. By Andrew Jackson Davis.—\$2.00. Also, The Philosophy of Spiritualism. A Vision. By the same author.—15s. 6d.

The Great Harmonia, being a Philosophical Exposition of the Natural, Spiritual, and Celestial Kingdoms. Volume I. The Philosophy. By Andrew Jackson Davis. May 24.

Transient Boarding.

PERSONS visiting Boston to spend a few days will find a quiet home at my house, No. 21 Cornhill. Terms, 75 cts. per day. Central Court Sept. 20.

Cholera and Diarrhoea Cordis.

THIS is a prompt and certain cure for Cholera and the various forms of Diarrhoea, and is a remedy which the former proprietors have used in his practice for the last ten years with remarkable success. If taken in season, it will prevent the cholera, and a slight Diarrhoea, which, if allowed to go unchecked, sometimes terminates fatally. If the cholera is taken on the first appearance of the symptoms, it will be sure to check the difficulty, and prevent, perhaps, a fatal result. It is a remedy in its operation on the system. Hundreds of Dr. Clark's patients have offered their testimony in favor of this cordial, who have experienced its salutary effects on their own persons. It is so important on the public, that a medicine which will do all that is claimed for it.

It is put up in extra pint bottles, at the exceedingly low price of 50 cents each, which makes it accessible in the means of those in moderate circumstances. Prepared and sold by DR. CLARK, PORTER & CO., 382 Washington street, Boston. Sold also by Dr. Clark & Co., 8 State street; Brown & Sons, 150 N. Broadway; Danvers; David M. & Co., 150 N. Broadway.

DR. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

A PREPARATION of extraordinary power, for the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Humors, Ulcers, Pore or Morbid Sores, Chronic Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Constipation, Spitting of Blood, Scrophulous, general Debility commencing at Femoral, Testes, sluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and certain cure of Scrophulous Tumors on the neck, which will never fail to remove, if taken according to directions, and faithfully persevered in.

For the Liberator.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

From numerous respectable testimonies setting forth the beneficial effects of Dr. Clark & Porter's Panacea, we feel it a duty to recommend this preparation to those afflicted with scrophulous humors, and all diseases arising from an impure and diseased blood. We know several persons who have tested the efficacy of this panacea, and they consider it for the purpose for which it was designed, the best preparation ever offered to the public. It has been administered with success for chronic diseases of the liver and kidneys, and various other complaints, including piles, consumption, with ulceration of the lungs, and in the certificates of cures. We have no hesitation in saying that we believe the Anti-Scrophulous Panacea will do all that the proprietors claim for it, and it will take precedence of all other preparations in its use. * * * This is a volunteer notice on the part of the writer, who has no other interest in the sale of the medicine farther than the wish to make it more extensively known and appreciated. We are glad to learn that the increasing demand for Dr. Clark & Porter's panacea induced them to relinquish their old quarters in Carver street for the elegant and more spacious establishment No. 382 Washington street, Liberty Tree Block. Success to their enterprise!

Having derived much benefit from the use of this Panacea, we say 'ditto' to W's certificate.

Ed. Lib. Sept. 6

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

THE uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation—its salutary effects in power to relieve and cure affections of the lungs, have gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other medicine. We offer it to the afflicted with delicate disease under the throat and lungs. These results are due to the subduing and removing the severest attacks of disease, and to the relief of the inflamed and diseased membrane of the throat and lungs. What is their opinion of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL may be seen in the following—

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

Prof. Surgery, Medical College, N. Y., says: 'It gives me pleasure to certify the value of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I have used in the treatment of many cases of croup, whooping-cough, and other diseases of the throat and lungs.'

THE REV. LOU BISHOP FIELD

writes in a letter to a friend, who was fast falling under the influence of the Lung—'Try the CHERRY PECTORAL, and if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God, that will!'

CHIEF JUSTICE JUSTIS

of Louisiana, writes that 'a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the CHERRY PECTORAL.'

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.

The Canadian Journal of Medical Science states that 'Asthma and Bronchitis, so prevalent in this inclement climate, has yielded with surprising rapidity to Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, and cannot too strongly recommend this skillful preparation to the Profession and public generally.'

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself!

HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 1847.

Dr. C. Ayer: Dear Sir—Having been recently afflicted with Asthma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on any purpose, you had tried a great many medicines to no purpose, until I first, it seemed to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the good effects of your medicine, and in four weeks, my Asthma is entirely removed. I can sleep in my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Sept. 20